

WORKERS of the WORLD UNITE THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST

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The Passing Show.

The whole sin of Society is mirrored in the slum—the rascality of the rich as well as the intemperance of the poor.—Prof. Cairns.

There are 21,000 families, averaging five persons each, living in single rooms in Dublin.—James Larkin.

A boss may, like Richard the Third, "smile and smile," and murder while he smiles.

Patriotism is the last refuge of rotten financiers and industrial pirates.

An "Englishman's home"—the workhouse at forty.

The Capitalist is quite willing that you should "give your soul to Jesus," so long as you give your body to him.

"Blessed are the meek," for they are easily exploited.

The Armament firms want peace-makers, not peace-makers.

Two bob in hand is worth ten in an exploiter's promise.

"It is better to give than to receive," says a Capitalist scripture text. The workers are poor through believing that, the Capitalists are rich because the poor believe it.

The capitalist press says "Labor is seething with unrest," and is "at the parting of the ways." Yes, Labor is parting from the ways of capitalism.

The recent trial of a Jew in Russia was remarkable for the hatred that the average Christian manifested for the Jew. To read the accounts in the papers one would never believe that one half of Christendom worships a Jew and the other half a Jewess.

Of course there is no class war. The state of affairs in New Zealand is merely showing the identity of the interests of Labor and capital.

War and patriotism mean gold for the shirkers and lead for the workers.

Sir George Reid is back in Sydney. He looks none the worse for the tremendous banquetting he did in London. His screw of £3000 a year is to be raised considerably before he tackles London dinners again.

President Wilson, of America, has accepted the position of hon. President of the boy scouts. The rulers of 25 other nations are also honorary heads of the same organisation. Of course, the scouts are not a military organisation trained by the capitalists to fight for their class interests.

The present unrest is frequently referred to as a "strike epidemic" but that is only a superficial way of describing a growing and deep-seated discontent with the glaringly abnormal conditions of a society which condemns the producers of wealth to live on an insufficient wage while their masters revel in stupid and ostentatious luxury.

The British press is roasting the Government over the imprisonment of Larkin. The "Daily Chronicle" states that the strongest resentment exists in the Liberal ranks over the matter, and "The Times" says it will certainly have the effect of rousing unionists everywhere. They will be sure to see that Larkin was not jailed for saying similar things said by Sir Edward Carson, but because he was a successful labor organiser.

Premier Massey, of New Zealand, was urgently requested last week by the Employers' Federation to mobilise the Conscripts for use against the strikers. The Government, however, feared that such a course during the early stages of Conscription would wreck the system. Too many of the conscripts hate the system yet, and if they were ordered to shoot their fathers and brothers on strike they couldn't be depended on—hence the employment of the scab farmers.

If the folly of the rich may be taken as an

New Zealand Employers wanted the Government to use the Consript Boys against the Strikers.



The Government considered the matter and decided that it would be dangerous.

indication of the decay and dissolution of a rotten society, the unspeakable orgy of capitalist madness in New Zealand should be taken as a hopeful sign by wage-slaves throughout Australasia.

"The worse the man, the better the soldier."—Napoleon Bonaparte. The worse the man, the better the scab, is a useful variant of Napoleon's saying.

The burglar, after all, is only a bungler in the art of robbery. The New Zealand company director is an expert. He not only robs but he gets the press, the church, and the government to help him to do it.

A working class voting the Labor or Liberal ticket is like a flock of geese voting for the foxes to represent them on a convention for the protection of poultry.

Joe Cook's Government frequently has a majority of ten or twelve in important divisions. The Labor Party, in spite of what its leaders say, doesn't want another election just at present.

Peace having been definitely signed in the Balkans, the States have begun preparations for the next war.

Sydney "Worker" has widened its title. It is now "The Australian Worker," and it has a red cover. These extras will cost buyers an extra penny per copy, the price having been raised to twopenny. Though the price has been increased and the title widened, the outlook is still the same—narrow and national.

Reith, one of the Brisbane free speech fighters, now in Bogga road jail, who so cleverly outwitted the police on the night of his arrest, promises the authorities some plain home talk when he gets out. The first chance he gets he will run for the City Council and have his say then, and the authorities will know it. This is as it should be—put the boot into them at all parliamentary and municipal elections. Kick capitalism through its hirelings and smile tolerantly at those who advise you not to enter politics.

During the last financial year, 41 Queensland pastoral companies had an income of £836,494, or an average of "over £20,000 each." The income of 32 mining companies amounted to £933,610, or approaching £30,000 each. On the other hand, the number of farmers and fruit-growers subject to Income tax and Land tax has decreased from 4.12 per cent. to 3.17 per cent. The figures should open the eyes of the farmers, but if a big strike occurred next week it would be safe to bet that they would rush to enroll as scabs and special constables to down strikers and uphold the system which is crushing them.

For flogging a lad in his employ till he was covered with bruises and then dragging him through a waterhole, a farmer was fined £5 at Penrith Police Court recently. If that poor boy was now to talk of his treatment and dilate upon the evils of capitalism any Sunday in Brisbane, he would be promptly jailed by the authorities for a month or perhaps two.

Krupp's agent has been found guilty of bribing officials of the War Office to disclose secret information and documents to the firm, and has been sentenced to four months' imprisonment. The firm has, through its agents, robbed the State of millions, and the above is the penalty. The law would certainly be more severe on a clerk who embezzled a few shillings.

Father Bernard Vaughan, the well-known Jesuit preacher, in opening a bazaar yesterday, said that he was appalled at the apathy of London Roman Catholics.

"If the Roman Catholics did their duty," he went on, "England would become Catholic instead of Pantheistic."

No doubt Catholics are doing the best they can, but economic forces are against them. Labour is in revolt against old-established institutions of every kind.

Judge Backhouse entertained a Sydney District Court recently with a story about a man in Mexico, who was once fined seven dollars for pocket-picking. He hadn't the money so the court official obligingly let him out in the crowd for a few minutes. He soon returned with the seven dollars and paid up like a man. The Court enjoyed the story and laughed, probably thinking that the methods of the successful pickpocket resembled those of many court habitués very closely.

H. M. Hyndham has some remarks in a recent "Justice" in favor of a citizen army. He says: "But if even all the trade unionists of the country constituted a genuine Citizen Army, it is clear with me that such scenes as we have witnessed of late years at Liverpool, Llanelly, Belfast, Dublin, and elsewhere, would be impossible." Hyndman thinks that if both sides were armed the authorities wouldn't dare to provoke a quarrel, but the experience of nations doesn't warrant his belief. The possession of arms leads to war. Only the growth of intelligence can prevent it. An ignorant working class with arms would be a danger to itself—probably Hyndman and other socialists would be the first to be shot. No, the only salvation is reason and intelligence. When the working class know enough, they will not need guns and bayonets to emancipate themselves.

"Eventually, mounted constables repeatedly charged the crowd, and knocked down a number of women."—A recent cable. The women retaliate by burning the residences

of their opponents. This is the "order" which capitalism begets. "Law and order."

When the trade unionists and co-operators of Britain sent the ship Hare to Dublin with a load of provisions for the Dublin strikers, they gave another example of wonderful growth of working class solidarity. When they read the press reports of the Hare's reception at Dublin, they must have felt amply rewarded for the little self-sacrifice necessary to the undertaking. The "Daily Mail" thus describes the scene when the Hare arrived: "Since the dawn the hungry wretches had shivered in the rain, their eyes ever turned seawards, where behind the morning mist sailed the ship to succour. It was a silent and patient crowd. There were 10,000 people on the quay at one o'clock when the Hare was first sighted. The great crowd thrilled, and there burst forth such a welcome as has not been known in Ireland since the days of famine, when the American Government sent food ships to relieve the peasantry."

"While the dockers, with bleeding hands and perspiring faces, were emptying the ship and filling the shed, a long broad queue had been marshalled by the pickets. The bread line was strung out for a quarter of a mile, and it kept on growing as new applicants came from the famine-stricken tenements. Here was paraded the poverty of Dublin. There were many women, and almost every woman had a baby slung in a shawl, leaving the hands free."

"Inside the big, dimly lighted shed men and girls struggled with piles of provisions, seeking to make order out of chaos. In the centre of the floor were 12,000 loaves, and heaped before long deal tables were the packages of potatoes and groceries. At three o'clock the distribution began, the first applicants proffering their tickets with eager curiosity."

"Smartly each new-comer was laden with the compact sacks. Some hurried home, others lingered to gossip about the great day and the miracle of the food that came from the sea. Most pathetic of all was the sight of mothers hastily breaking pieces from the loaves and feeding their hungry children. The youngsters peered into the 'lucky bags' and patted salmon tins, prodded butter, and pleaded for biscuits."

"Hour after hour the work went on, and still the pile of provisions grew and still the hunger line maintained its length. Along the quay, through the town, and away to the sordid slums went the well-filled sacks borne by men and women and children. Night came, but the work went on, one tired gang being replaced by another."

It was surely a startling commentary on the present system when the workers of Britain sent food to those who were being deliberately starved by a small band of human sharks in Dublin. What a disgrace to the "glorious Empire" that the starving men, women and children, who were bludgeoned and trampled upon by the hirelings of the bloody authorities of Dublin, should have to be succoured by their brothers over the water! How the modern pirates of Dublin must have prayed for the Hare to sink ere she could land her food for their starving victims!

The suffragettes are following in Ulster's footsteps, and Sir Francis Vane is organising an active army on their behalf. Miss Sylvia Pankhurst is honorary colonel, and the army is actively drilling.

Fifty soldiers and many teachers of fencing and boxing have enrolled. The troops are armed with shillelaghs and loaded sticks. Miss Pankhurst has issued a manifesto, in which she says: "The Government is afraid to touch Sir Edward Carson because his forces are strong. We must make ourselves strong similarly. Then the Government will give us anything we ask."

Mr. Justice Heydon's inquiry appears to be an attempt to discover a nice, new, cheap food for the workers. Some of the threepenny tea-rooms in the city will be glad to learn that capitalism is about to provide dog to be spread on toast. "Cuckie's Jay" is well known out back, but dog on toast!—ugh!

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Write on paper not larger than letter-paper, and thin enough to avoid getting us fined for over-weight.

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Write briefly and clearly, as long and undecipherable articles stand no chance of publication.

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All Sanitary purification begins in opening windows wide. Let us open wide all intellects. Let us supply souls with air.—Victor Hugo.

To Vote or Not to Vote!

That is the Question.

Whether 'tis nobler in the mind to suffer The slings and arrows of outrageous capitalism, Or to take arms against that sea of troubles And by opposing end them.—After Shakespeare.

The intrusion of Socialist candidates into the N.S. Wales State elections will naturally excite comment and inquiry. The whole question of the advisability of voting will come up, and we shall be asked why are we entering the contest, and what are we going to do with the vote?

Ward in his great work, "The Ancient Lowly," says:

"Whether the laboring classes of modern times are willing to learn wisdom by this recital of long occult facts remains a momentous question. We know that the same hatred of them still exists. Monarch, president, capitalist still views with fear all attempts of Labor to organize on a political basis. 'Avoid politics' has been their constant cry. Appius Claudius, 400 years before our era, said to them: 'don't go into politics.' The Duke of Arcos told Masaniello, the revolted fisherman: 'don't go into politics.' Queen Elizabeth to her beloved subjects: 'fly politics.' Kinsella, the Brooklyn editor, imploringly advised the writer of this book: 'don't go into politics nor lead your people into that blind and dangerous infatuation.'

Since the so-called Labor Party showed its lack of working class spirit, we do not hear the old advice so frequently from the capitalist quarter. The writers and spokesmen of the capitalists, finding that the Labor Party "plays the game," are no longer afraid of Labor in Politics. What they particularly resent is the intrusion of other parties who do not "play the game" in the orthodox way.

The Socialist candidates are not welcomed by the capitalist enemy. They are rather regarded as intruders, and, as far as possible, ignored. Indirectly they are advised to keep out of politics and leave the battle to the two parties who "play the game" after the good old fashion.

But while the capitalist hiring refrains from warning Socialists directly to "keep off the grass," there have lately sprung into existence various revolutionary sections which fling the old advice in the faces of Socialists accompanied with the intimation that those who reject it are "vote-catchers, fakirs, and job hunters." Such people assure us that it is but a waste of time to conduct political campaigns, and that even if such are successful and result in the election of Socialists to parliament, the environment there will have the effect of dulling the edge of their militancy and rendering them useless as fighting factors. The argument is very familiar and very foolish. It is the argument of Ward's Brooklyn editor over again.

The contention based on environment doesn't count for much. In our social system a certain environment encircles us, and the majority are obsessed by it, but that does not prevent a handful of Socialists from

kicking the system. In a political contest the old parties fight in a certain way, but that does not prevent Socialists from fighting in a different way, or from saying entirely new things to the electors. And should a Socialist or two be elected to Parliament, where the majority are battling for sordid objects and material advantages either for themselves, or the class they represent, there is nothing to prevent Socialists from using their positions for propaganda purposes, nothing to prevent them from exposing and protesting against the battle of interests which is now masked so skilfully as to appear "beneficial legislation."

We are told that Government has always been as it is to-day, and always will be. This is the error which Marx called capitalistic vulgarity of thought. Social systems are constantly changing, and with them governments change. The American, Morgan, fully proved that fact, and every Socialist shapes his propaganda accordingly.

With those who preach industrial unionism, Socialists have no quarrel, because we know that a working-class industrially united, will not scab on itself by being politically disunited. Socialists have led the agitation for industrial unionism and have always emphasised it and rated it above political agitation, but that has not prevented the recognition of the fact that Socialists can act upon the changing social system by taking part in political agitation and parliamentary contests.

Socialists have no desire to administer the class state, and when they enter political contests they do so, not for the purpose of entering parliament to assist in the government, or of wringing concessions from it, but simply for the purpose of striking at the system. We say that parliament is a battleground of interests, and that it is a good place to sabotage those interests.

Our comrades in Brisbane have recently shown what can be done by entering the police courts and sabotaging the laws and administration there, and they have succeeded in discrediting them to such extent that thousands throughout the Commonwealth have seen the humbug and dishonesty of the system. A court has always been regarded as the worst and most unlikely place for Socialist propaganda, but Socialists have shown what can be done even in that unfavorable environment. Had there been but one determined representative in the Queensland parliament when the Socialists were fighting in the courts, capitalist authority could have been kicked—or if you prefer it, sabotaged—more successfully still.

When we are asked, therefore, "What are you going to do with your vote?" we reply, "use it against the capitalist system." And if we are told that Socialists will fail us in Parliament, we reply that though a few may do so, that will not deter us. Those who fail will be constantly replaced by others more militant and determined, until, like the waves on a rock-bound coast, that have been thrown back for ages, we shall finally overwhelm the system.

Therefore, we urge every Socialist to organize industrially and politically. Strike at capitalism anywhere and everywhere. If you are a trade unionist and understand industrial evolution, help along the cause of industrial unionism. If you are a student of politics, and enjoy exposing capitalist policies and administration, fight in the political sphere. Get a stroke in somewhere. Get into the firing line.

The Citizen Army.

It will be very different when every man has been trained in the use of arms.

The exploiters will not then be so ready to appeal to the arbitrament of violence. It would be too dangerous. It might possibly result in the overthrow of their dynasty by violence.

So long as it enjoys a monopoly of the Gun, Capitalism will use the Gun. So long as it has the Might, it will not trouble about the Right.

The Citizen Army is the guarantee of Democracy.

When force has been socialised, the methods of peace will get a show, and Justice will not have its other eye poked out with a bayonet.—H. E. Boote.

It will not be "very different when every man has been trained to the use of arms."

It will only be different when the brainiest men have been trained to the use of their intelligence.

When that day arrives the Capitalist will be short of gunners and scabs.

Has Mr. Boote not heard how the troops in Athlone were hooted by the populace who formerly used to idolize them? And the troops sang revolutionary songs after being hooted as if they were ashamed of their job. Probably they would have resigned on the spot could they have done so. And most likely they will tell their brothers of the working class to have nothing to do with soldiering.

Has he not heard of the sympathy of the New Zealand police with the strikers, and the consequent alarm of the authorities

THE FRIEND OF THE LABOUR PARTY.

"Sydney Morning Herald" (10/11/13), in discussing the danger of the New Zealand strike extending to the Commonwealth offered the following benevolent advice to the unions:—

"There is at present every reason to anticipate that no rash, ill-considered action will be taken, or is even contemplated by the unions in circumstances which do not directly concern them, and by no means reflect credit on their fellow-workers in New Zealand. Nothing would more certainly help the Liberal cause in the ensuing four weeks than a dislocation of work consequent upon the trouble yonder. We have already been given cause for complaint as a community because some trade unions in this State care little or nothing about the public; and if the New Zealand strike were to extend to New South Wales, at a time when a Labour Government was trying to persuade the people that it was to be trusted in every emergency, there would be something like annihilation for the party next month. It may be expected, therefore, that unionists on this side will be reasonable. Our immediate business as a State is to see that local peace is preserved, and that the State elections are fought out on a basis of absolute fair-play."

For low cunning the above appeal to unionists would be hard to beat. How greatly alarmed is the bawdy "Herald" lest the Labour Party may be injured during the elections; and what a stickler it is for "fair-play." It is even proud to think that the workers of Sydney have not awakened to the serious menace to unionism which the actions of the New Zealand employing fraternity denote. An injury to the workers in New Zealand, the "Herald" is quite sure, is no concern of the unionists of New South Wales.

LABOUR GOVERNMENT v WHARFIE.

On November 10th, a myrmidon of New South Wales Labour Government sought to evict Sydney Dawes and family from their modest home on the rocks at Miller's Point, where he had resided for 51 years.

Dawes was summoned and appeared at the Water Police Court on the above date.

When asked if he would consent to an order of the court, Dawes said he could not, as he had been trying to find a house, but had failed.

"I'm a waterside worker, 51 years on the Rocks," cried Dawes in a loud voice to the magistrate, "and now the Government is trying to turn me out. If the Government wants my house why doesn't it provide me with another? That's what I want to know."

Police Prosecutor (Senior-Constable Duncan): You need not shout about it, or get excited over it, anyhow.

"It's my ordinary way of speaking," came the retort. "I'm not excited—not at all."

"I've five little children," Dawes went on "The eldest is only six, and I can't have these turned out into the street, while Chinamen are allowed to go on occupying houses on the Rocks. If I can't get a house, will you let the Government pull the roof from my head and put my little Australians in the street?"

The Magistrate: I can't answer question. The thing is: Are you willing to give up possession of the premises? You are to vacate them within eight days.

"Well, I'll try and get another house, but it's hard."

"Take him out," ordered the Police Prosecutor.

"Why?" asked Dawes. "Why should I be taken out? I've got two feet and can walk out."

"You'd better behave yourself and mind your own business," said Senior-constable Duncan.

"You mind yours," retorted Dawes. "I'm quite capable of looking after mine." And he walked out of court.

The methods of the hard-Labour Government appear to be little different to those of the private landlord. They would throw this family out into the street after spending over £70,000 in over-crowding the city and making it impossible for them to get another house.

when they feared that they could not rely on them!

All over the world the gunners are being discouraged and advised to use their brains, and in spite of various conflicts they will be compelled to do so.

In Mexico we have something akin to what Mr. Boote desires. Every man there believes in shooting the man who disagrees with him and the result is that no argument is settled by reason and intelligence.

Ruler and Priest.

How the People have been Kept Down.

Priest and Ruler always work together.

Down through the ages ruling class and priest class have gone hand in hand. At times they ruled jointly, at other times they disputed fiercely as to which should rule: emperor or pope. Fierce wars resulted from these disputes. The people, over whose tithes and services noble and cleric fell out, were the ones who fought as their masters bid them.

Between the two, noble and priest, the people were kept ground down and ignorant. The noble, mail-clad and mounted, rode over the multitude. By virtue of his power he "owned" the land and the people on it.

The priest, claiming to hold the keys of heaven and hell, ruled the minds of the multitude by fostering superstition. So great was the priestly power that even the mailed noblemen quailed before the anathema of the priest. Usually, though, the two worked together hand in glove. The priest taught the duty of obedience to the church, and of loyalty to the noble. The noble, in return, saw to it that the priest got his tithes.

What overthrew the noble was not the growth of ideas, the love of liberty, or any abstract thinking. It was a material thing, gunpowder, that made the man on foot more than a match for the "brave" man on horseback who had hitherto been invulnerable against fists, clubs, and even arrows.

It was another material thing, the printing press, that disabled that agent of superstition, the priest. Books, of which in the hands of the priest the multitude had stood in awe, now became more general. More people were enabled to read for themselves, and as they read they found that a lot of what the priests had told them was not true.

Eventually noble and priest, as rulers, disappeared. New forces came into play: capitalism succeeded the old ruler. The priest still survives, as the servant of capitalism. Where once he contended with the noble, now he stands at the gate accepting what the capitalists may throw to him.

As of yore, the priest still fosters superstition. Where before he taught the divinity of kings, he now teaches the divinity of capitalism. Where before he denounced as "warlock" or "witch," any who dared to question the authority of the noble, so now he damns all who would question the right of the capitalist.

But alas for priest, and alas for his capitalist master, mankind need not to-day depend upon the priest for instruction. The printing press has multiplied books, the people can read as well as the priests, and as they read their eyes are opened.

What a wonderful thing is material development! At the time when civil and religious despotism were strongest, lo, powder and printing, against which all the powers of cavalier and priest could not prevail. The whole world was turned upside down by these two things.

Powder and printing changed many things, the capitalist stands higher than noble or king. The great mass of mankind is, however, yet slave—slave to the capitalist. But the agencies making for their freedom are already here, the steam-engine and electricity.

Printing is being utilised to reach the workers with the knowledge that they may be free, and the way in which they may achieve their freedom.

The forces at the command of the workers present either of two alternatives; use us for your own advancement or, we will be used for your undoing.—Exchange.

THE WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC.

New South Wales Premier Holman, replying to a deputation which waited upon him from the Public Morals Association, regarding the White Slave Traffic, said: "He had had a bill prepared for Parliament to deal with possible evils arising under the present marriage laws. This question was one, however, the answer to which largely depended upon the energy, and honesty of the police, and it was immensely satisfactory to know that there were no indications of corruption in the police force and that 'graft' and connivance with crime, such as existed in some other countries, had no existence here." We must have a special breed of policeman here, though, of course, odd ones are caught red-handed now and then.

New Zealand boats travelled between Australia and New Zealand with their cargoes unloaded and untouched. They couldn't have travelled at all but for the fact that the miners worked to supply them with coal and so helped to down their fellow workers in New Zealand.

Industrial Notes.

H. E. Holland, editor "Maoriland Worker," R. Semple, organiser of the Federation of Labour, P. Fraser, vice-president of the Federation, and George Bailey, chairman of the strikers' meetings, were arrested on November 11, under various pretences. When brought before the court they were remanded and refused bail, the object of the authorities being to leave the Federation and the strikers without speakers and writers.

The action of the authorities and employers in capturing the Federation officials has aroused wide-spread indignation. The working-class now see the unscrupulous character of the ring they are up against.

The employers assert that they have more scab-labour than they need which is a lie, for vessels have been going to and from Australian ports with their cargoes as usual.

At a bye-election at Reading, the Liberal candidate was defeated. He attributed his defeat to "National Insurance and Larkin." The jailing of Larkin while the fellow Carson is allowed to go on his way is opening the eyes of the British electors to the character of their Liberal rulers.

Twenty-five suffragettes attended service in St. Paul's, London, and chanted "a prayer for Miss Kenny and Miss Pankhurst." The women in revolt believe in sabotage in high places.

The transport workers of Dublin are jubilant over the result of the bye-election at Reading. They regard it as a just punishment of the ruling Liberal humbugs.

Two great Socialist fighters have risen in Ireland. James Larkin and James Connolly. These two have roused and united the workers as they never were before. What they have had to contend against may be seen from two recent happenings. The Rev. Father Condon uttered the thunders of Rome to "the Grand Annual Office of the United Contraternities of Dublin in honour of the Blessed Virgin" against Larkin and his works, and at the same time, James Connolly was received in the streets of Belfast with volleys of stones, accompanied with cries of "No Pope!"

Lord Balfour, of Burleigh, a member of the federal robber class, acting as arbitrator, considered 7.6 a day a far too extravagant rate of pay for a working man, so he reduced the rate 3d a day. The day will come before long when the workers will cease to allow such men to decide how little a working man must live on and rear a family, while they themselves enjoy every luxury and think nothing of putting the year's earnings of 500 workers on a horse race or a throw of the dice.

"The working class should be in one union, not only an industrial union, but a political union." - Jim Larkin, Dublin strike organiser.

A miner on the Rand has been sentenced to five years penal servitude for incendiarism during the recent strike. The soldiers who murdered innocent men and women on the same occasion were praised for their good work.

Rebels in Mexico killed 17 policemen who were guarding a ranch. A policeman's lot in that country is evidently not a happy one.

Mrs. Pankhurst, in addressing a large audience at Minneapolis on November 6th, said: "We are fighting a great civil war in England, and unless you can realise that you cannot understand our militancy. Peaceful means have been tried with a view to gaining the vote, but without result, and revolution is the only method left."

An agitation is afoot to organise a sympathetic strike among the transport workers of Britain. The workers are indignant at the impudent way in which the Dublin employers sit on the bench and dispense what they call "justice" to the strikers.

The orchestras in two London music halls refused to work with non-unionists recently and struck. In many halls the demands of the unionists were granted. The musicians are said to be solid on the non-union question.

Considerable unrest exists among the municipal employees in the Newcastle district. Municipal capitalism is mistaken for municipal socialism by many people, but the workers know different, or, if they don't, they soon will. When permanent men are discharged and re-engaged as casuals the hand of capitalism is seen in control.

New South Wales State Treasurer denies that the Labour Government is a rack-renter. But it is not only a rack-renter, but an evictor also. Those who don't believe this should consult the residents of the Rocks, Miller's Point.

The workers of Sydney live on the Rocks; the idlers at Darling Point, Pott's Point, Glebe Point, and other choice situations.

The action of the New Zealand employers and authorities in enrolling special constables and using them as scabs, has had the effect of rousing unionists from one end of the Dominion to the other. It has also doubled the strength and influence of the Federation of Labour and brought a general strike and consequent starvation of the para-site class years nearer.

Unionists responded gallantly to a strike call at Auckland last week. Carpenters, carters, general labourers, harbour board employees, and cooks and waitresses came out. The few scabs who worked on the wharves had to be protected by strong barricades.

Most unionists have placed themselves unreservedly in the hands of the strike committee, and will come out when asked to do so.

The managing director of the Union Company says that "the Federation of Labour had signally failed to carry out its undertaking." All the same, the Mahena and other boats came back to Sydney from New Zealand with cargoes unbreached which they took from Sydney.

He says that "the dislocation of the company's services involved a serious loss to the public and to the company. His tears fell fast as he spoke of the losses of the public."

The executive of the new Labour Federation in Sydney has issued a manifesto dealing with the New Zealand strike. "The Trades Hall has not taken any action yet. When it wakes up to the fact that there is a strike it will - consider the matter."

"WHO WILL DO THE DIRTY WORK UNDER SOCIALISM?"

The City Council has ordered a street-cleaning machine from Berlin as an experiment. If the machine is a success the above question will be answered, for the machine will do the dirty work.

ROCK-CHOPPERS' STRIKE. Long Bay Tunnel.

The rock-choppers employed at Long Bay sewer tunnel have struck work. Up to November 6th, the men were receiving 2.3 an hour for six hours a day, the award rate being 1/54 an hour for 44 hours a week in tunnels over 30 feet superficial area. The department recognised the arduous nature of the work and paid 2.3 an hour until the 6th November, when 24 hours' notice was given that only the award rate was to be paid. The men considered they were entitled to 21 days' notice, as provided by the Act, and therefore they downed tools.

Since the strike, Mr. Greville, secretary of the Rockchoppers' Union, has approached the Minister, and the reply received is a fine illustration of the scant consideration shown by a Labour Minister to some of his hardest-worked employees. The Minister said that provided the Union prosecuted its appeal against the award with proper expedition, the old conditions could continue pending finality. But the letter goes on: "I have also to inform you that, as the Minister understands the miners have ceased work, and as the mining work is a good way ahead of the concreting, it has been decided not to recommence mining until next Monday."

This part of the letter was a surprise to the men, for it showed that the strike had been provoked so that the concreters could catch up to the miners. The men recognise this as an old capitalist dodge from the days of over-production, but they expected better treatment from a Labour Minister. They contend that the award rates and conditions were never intended to apply to sewers which is a special class of work, but the Minister for Labour is seeking to force sewer miners to come under the award.

METER MAKERS STRIKE. Seventy Men Cease Work. Object to Speeding Up.

The spirit of revolt is spreading rapidly in Sydney. There have been several small strikes within the last few weeks, and the latest to revolt were the members of the Sheet Metal Workers' Union, employed as gas meter workers by Parkinson and W. and B. Cowan, Ltd., of Sydney.

Seventy men, whose work is for the most part soldering the meters together, ceased work on November 11, after a short conference. Their grievance is a common one. The men are paid on piece-work rates, and they are up against one of their fellow-workers who is being used to speed them up. The man they object to has been causing them trouble for six months by turning out work at a speed which precludes the possibility of good work being done, and in the long run tends to lower wages. They have objected repeatedly, but seemingly their protests have not had the desired effect.

A meeting was held in the lunch-hour on November 11, and the whole of the 70 men walked off the premises instead of resuming for the afternoon. The matter was immediately reported to the Industrial De-

The International Syndicalist Congress in London.

(Special Report to the "International Socialist" by Dora B. Montifiore.)

The first International Syndicalist Congress has just been held in the Huborn Hall, London, and the proceedings were wound up last night (October 2nd) by a public meeting in the same hall, at which delegates from the various countries represented spoke to a crowded audience, and between them gathered up the threads of the various forms of organised rebellion on the part of the workers which were being used in the class struggle going on all over the world from day to day, and which will only come to an end when the workers have gained for themselves and their children full access to the means of life.

The proceedings opened on Saturday, September 27th, under the chairmanship of Mr. Guy Bowman; but J. V. Willis (England) and Fritz Kater (Germany) were subsequently elected to the chair. There were present 33 accredited delegates representing 47 societies. Most interesting was it to watch the varied psychology of the continental and American delegates. Of dominating and yet sympathetic personality was Cornelison, who gives one the impression of a man of ripe judgment, and of ardent and sincere faith in the cause for which he stands. When the debates grew warm, one could perceive that there was a clash of personalities between him and Bowman; while the supporters of each fell into line and from time to time the clash was stridently accentuated. Tanner, a young English engineer, should be a coming man; he presided on more than one occasion during the four days proceedings, and in spite of the language difficulties between the continental delegates, he succeeded in making good, and left an excellent impression on the comrade delegates. Reports were read from Dutch, Italian and German delegates on the evolution of Syndicalism in their respective countries. In Germany it would appear that Social Democrats are not at all so anti-militarist as we revolutionary Socialists would like to see them; and that Bebel towards the end of his career refused to make an anti-militarist speech on a certain occasion "for fear of embarrassing the Kaiser." When two years ago the Government sent soldiers to help in the breaking up of a strike at Nisamach, the Social Democrats refused to take any action. In Italy the powers that be find that ordinary trade unionism is such an excellent buttress to our decaying capitalist system, that the church has taken a hand in organising unions which contain 40 per cent. of women workers. Comrade de Ambris, of Italy, declared that these church nurtured unions would have to go, as they were a menace to the real labour movement; and that was why the revolutionaries had formed an independent Syndicalist organisation, which contained now 400 unions and 100,000 members. (The A.S.P. should make a note of this.) In Australia the Roman Catholic Church blesses the Labour Party but has nothing but frowns for Socialism. The question of the establishment of an International Syndicalist Secretariat was discussed, and it was finally decided that a permanent committee must be appointed to help all the organisations which are inspired by the stress of the class struggle and by the principle of "Direct Action." This committee will be education-

partment, and an inspector was deputed to endeavour to make peace.

The men who struck said they had been subjected to many pin-pricks of late, the most serious of which, excepting the speeding up, was caused by the Labour Party's Gas Act. Meters that had been tested were sent in to be fitted again, and 100 men were constantly engaged at the work. Then the Government failed, for some unexplained reason, to take delivery of the completed jobs, with the result that the repaired meters piled up in such a way as to occupy the working space of the hands. This ended in the men being put off four days out of six. A strike was then spoken of, but an investigation relieved the situation at the critical moment, the Government taking delivery of the meters with promptitude.

A meeting of the strikers was held at the Trades Hall, Inspector Dunleavy being present.

It was decided that the men should resume work, and that, in the meantime, the union executive should wait upon the employers to bring about an adjustment of the dispute.

MINERS OUT. Strike at Seaham Colliery.

The miners at Seaham No. 2 Colliery, West Wallsend, are on strike. Two men had been told off to see the manager for having filled too much dirt with their coal. They did not do so, and when they turned up again at the mine they were told there was no work for them. Next morning the rest of the miners struck in sympathy with the two men.

al, will publish a bulletin, and will help all manifestations of international solidarity, and organise international congresses; its centre will be Holland.

A resolution, or declaration of principles was passed unanimously by the Congress:-

"That this Congress, recognising that the working class of every country suffers from capitalist slavery and State oppression, declares for the class struggle and international solidarity, and for the organisation of the workers in 6 autonomous industrial unions on a basis of free association;

"Strives for the immediate uplifting of the material and intellectual interests of the working class, and for the overthrow of the capitalist system and the State;

"Declares that the class struggle is the necessary result of private property in the means of production and distribution, and therefore declares for the socialisation of such property by constructing and developing our trade unions in such a way as to fit them for the administration of these means in the interests of the entire community;

"Recognises that internationally trade unions will only succeed when they cease to be divided by political and religious differences; declares that their fight is an economic fight, meaning thereby that they do not intend to reach their aim by trusting their cause to governing bodies or their members, but by using direct action, by the workers themselves relying on the strength of their economic organisations;

"And in consequence of these recognitions and declarations, the Congress appeals to the workers in all countries to organise in autonomous industrial unions, and to unite themselves upon the basis of international solidarity, in order finally to obtain their emancipation from capitalism and the State."

Telegrams of fraternal sympathy were sent during the proceedings to the strikers in Dublin, who, led by Jim Larkin, are standing out so courageously against Boss Murphy. It was hoped to the last that Larkin might be present at the public meeting; but he sent his greetings by wire, and begged the comrades not for an instant to cease their efforts in sending financial relief to the starving strikers. The result was a second collection taken at once. Most of the speakers alluded to the syndicalism of the masters, who were binding themselves together to resist the demands of organised labour, and with this object in view are raising a fifty million fund. This is ranging the two armies opposite each other with a vengeance; and it proves conclusively that as the struggle increases in intensity the masters can talk "class war" as well as the men; and also that in industrial wars, as well as in military wars, money talks all the time.

TRUTH.

G. K. Chesterton, in an article in the London "Daily Herald" comments on the difficulty that often lies in the way of getting at the truth. He says that in many cases the truth has not been found out and he asks for "the truth about the Jamieson raid, the truth about Marconi's, the truth about the Titanic, and the truth about the West End Flat." He holds that even the police do not always get at the truth. Chesterton should know that truth is hidden at the bottom of a well, and that there is a vast number of very influential people who are determined that it shall remain hidden. As for the police, they don't attempt to discover the truth. They know how fatal it would often be to their masters. The police are very careful how they attack those above them. Their game is the unfortunate and the friendless. They know that the law is not made to punish the rich so much as the poor. Watch a policeman when a strike occurs, and you can say with certainty which side he will take. He knows at once without waiting for orders that it is the strikers who have to be bludgeoned and not the employers. He knows that when the masters made laws to put down burglary and petty theft, that they did not intend them to apply to share-rigging and stock-jobbing. The policeman doesn't go for the truth, he goes for convictions, and he picks his marks. Even a Brisbane policeman knows that the truth is not wanted. That is why he arrests Socialists.

MIRACULOUS CURES.

At St. Joseph's (Catholic) Church, Woolahra, there is an exact replica of the sacred grotto at Lourdes, in the Pyrenees, and marvellous tales of miraculous cures are being circulated. The priest in charge is recalcitrant, but on either side of the grotto is a pair of crutches left there by cripples, who, after kneeling at the sacred shrine, had no further use for them. Those who do not believe the tales told can look at the crutches, which, of course, are absolute proof of their truth.

A.S.P. News & Notes.

AUSTRALASIAN SOCIALIST PARTY.

Objective.—The social ownership with Democratic control of the means of Production, Distribution and Exchange.
General Secretary: J. W. ROCHE.
Headquarters: 115 Goulburn St., Sydney.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE.

The Ad. Council will meet on Nov. 22. all branches are urged to send delegates.

J. W. ROCHE,
General Secretary,
115 Goulburn Street, Sydney.

Administrative Council Meeting

The Administrative Council met at Headquarters, 115 Goulburn-street, Sydney, on Saturday Nov. 15.

Good progress was reported from the electorates in which Socialist candidates are running.

The General Secretary reported that the following candidates had been nominated to contest the N.S.W. State elections:

Darling Harbour, F. J. RILEY,
King, J. W. ROCHE,
Balmmain, J. BRICE,
Newtown, L. JONES,
Leichhardt, J. KILBURN.

Received for election campaign. Previously acknowledged, £2 15s. 3d., Received W.H. 2s., B.B. 2s. 6d., Sympathiser, per F.J. Riley, 10s., F.M. 5s., Total £3 14s. 9d.

Much routine business was transacted, after which the Council adjourned until Sat. Nov. 22.

SYDNEY.

The campaign is now in full swing. Meetings have been held during the week by all the candidates. In the electorate of King, Roche held a very successful meeting on Saturday evening. Comrade Riley has been doing excellent propaganda work during the week. Two meetings at Pyrmont and one at Miller's Point, were particularly successful, the audiences being large and enthusiastic. Thousands of dodgers have already been distributed; we want enthusiasts to do more work in this direction. Money is coming in to support our campaign.

The meeting in the Domain on Sunday afternoon was successful, Roche, Jones, and Rutherford being the speakers.

Meetings were also held in the evening, Roche and Slade being the speakers.

Riley held a crowded meeting in Park street, at which he exposed the inconsistencies and shortcomings of the present government.

The business meeting on Nov. 18, has been cancelled, owing to the unity conference. The next business meeting will be at Queen's Hall on Tuesday, Nov. 25. It has now been made a rule of the Branch that members who allow themselves to fall into arrears exceeding three months' become unfinancial, and at the end of the fourth month they cease to be members. Those who are anxious to remain in the Party should, therefore, make certain that they are financial.

The Secretary will be at Headquarters, 115 Goulburn-st., Tuesdays, 7.15 till 8 p.m. Saturdays, 1 till 3 p.m.

H. CHRISTOPHERSON,
Secretary.

MELBOURNE BRANCH, A.S.P.

Since last Branch report appeared in the columns of our valuable little paper, several splendid meetings have been held in the open air, whilst there has also been excellent attendances at our indoor meetings, on Sunday evenings, despite the many counter attractions.

Amongst those who spoke on Sunday evenings were Mrs. Norbury, on "The Emancipation of Woman," Mrs. McDonald on "Sex, its History and Problems," and J. R. Wilson on "Taxation."

Mrs. McDonald's lecture was voted by all who heard it as an intellectual treat, whilst Mrs. Norbury's was highly appreciated, the latter lady comrade is a beginner, and with a little practice, bids fair to become a factor in the work of Socialist propaganda to be done.

The annual picnic on Cup day, was a huge success, over 70 members and their friends putting in an appearance.

Heartly thanks are due to the many comrades, male and female, who attended to the providing of teas, etc.

The Saturday dances, run for revenue raising purposes, boast a good attendance.

Literature sales have also been on the increase, and with the help of more workers, further increases in sales ought to be assured.

Taking Branch activities all round, there is good reason to be optimistic, go forward with firm resolve and steady stride, and help to win the world for the world's workers.

J. R. WILSON, Sec.

BRISBANE.

Comrades Gordon Brown and Percy Mandeno came up on the second charge of speaking without a permit to-day, and each were sentenced to £10 or one month. Comrade Jackson as a first offender, was given £5 or a month, the money as per usual to be obtained by levy and distress. Comrade Jackson is an optician, and had therefore to pay the fine or have his place sold up. These comrades were all speaking from private property, with the owners' permission, but law and order must be maintained at all costs. Mandeno and Gordon come up on yet a further charge next Monday. Each of the comrades told the magistrate plainly that they were out to fight for a principle and that they would continue to visit Bogga Road until the right of speech was established in Brisbane.

14th November, 1913.

(The Editor of the International Socialist.)
Dear Comrade,—Still the fight for free expression wages. At last the unions have begun to take action. A mass meeting of unionists being called to deal with the question. J. McCarthy, President of the Bakers' Union, and also a red, called together a meeting of unionists and sympathisers to win free speech. It was decided that the unions be circularised, re sending delegates with power to act. Various methods were suggested, but a monster demonstration of 15,000 people outside the Home Secretary's office seemed the most favourable.

Gordon Brown and Mandeno were up before the magistrate again on the third charge of speaking without a permit. They were on private property, and the regulation only refers to public roads, yet a class-interested magistrate convicted them. The magistracy here, as elsewhere, is but a capitalist machine, worked by and for the ruling class. The ruling class pull the strings and the magistrates do the dirty work. Justice is unknown in Brisbane courts, the same as it is unknown in all courts—they are merely courts of capitalist interests. The magistrates are but servants, slaves of the ruling economic forces. The Traffic Act say men shall not speak upon roads. The capitalist interests say men shall not speak on Socialism at all. The greatest power rules. The position must be fought. Colonel Moore says that if we were speaking from a balloon we are liable to be jailed for speaking without a permit. If we speak in our own rooms and a crowd collects outside we can be jailed. Good old Moore is a good and faithful servant of the ruling economic interests. But he has yet to learn that judicial oppression strengthens the Socialist movement, and his attempts to check its propaganda will have about as much effect as old Mother Partington's attempt to sweep back the Atlantic with a broom. The fight is going to continue until we win despite jail walls and pimps' batons.

Attached please find circular to unions from Citizens' Free Speech Committee (that is not our committee, but a newly formed committee of Trades Unionists).

BOGGA BROWN.

CITIZENS' FREE SPEECH COMMITTEE.

Free speech, we have been led to believe, is the birth right of every British subject. That this elementary right is being denied the citizens of Brisbane, is a blot upon the pages of Queensland history. The refusal of the Chief Commissioner of Police to allow other than what he presumes to be "religious meetings" to be held on public streets on Sundays is a serious menace to the liberty of the subject.

Queensland, we are told, is a "Democracy," but we have been misled. When our elected representatives attempt to voice our opinions in Parliament they are gagged. When Workers attempt to express their opinions upon the street corners on a Sunday, "they are thrown into gaol" by the powers that be. This Committee calls upon all lovers of liberty to flock around its banner to demand the Right of "Free Speech."

This Committee does not demand this Right on behalf of any section or organisation of the community, but demand that it shall be established as the right of every citizen of Queensland.

We recognise the necessity of the traffic regulations in so far as the police have power to take action against any person or organisation who may obstruct the traffic or speak profane language. This power the police have already in their hands.

A meeting of representatives of all metropolitan organisations will be held in the Trades Hall on Sunday Next, the 16th, instant, at 3 p.m.

It is proposed to form a representative deputation to await upon the Home Secretary (Mr. G. Appel) to request the abolition of the "system of permits" and the establishment of the right of "Free Speech," and further to request "the immediate release of those who are now in prison for fighting the cause of Freedom of Speech."

Your organisation is hereby requested to send two (2) representatives to next Sunday's meeting.

J. MCCARTHY, President
J. SHERRINGHAM
A. G. BROWN, Joint Secretaries.
S. J. ELISTON, Treasurer.

LEICHHARDT-ANNANDALE.

We held a series of meetings during the week, at which Comrades Kilburn, Jackson and Young were the speakers. A good deal of interest is being aroused in Comrade Kilburn's candidature, many electors having heard the Socialist message for the first time. Copies of the Manifesto may be had at our meetings.—Young, Sec.

SOCIALISTS OF NEWTOWN.

By running a candidate for Newtown, we are using the election as a means for putting the principles of socialism before the working class of Newtown and surrounding districts.

The campaign is being run as economically as possible; but, nevertheless, we need finances. Now, fellow Socialists, it is up to you to send or bring along something to the campaign fund, every little bit helps; also attend the meetings and give support. Contributions will be gratefully received by Comrades Jackson, Carney, and Page, or by the secretary of the campaign committee.

RAY EVERITT.

"Glen Elgin,"
Windsor-road, Petersham.

NEWTOWN.

The branch held their fortnightly meeting last Thursday night. Comrade Jones opened his campaign in connection with the forthcoming State election last Saturday night Nov. 8th, and received a splendid hearing from a large and attentive audience. Sunday night's meeting was also a good one, all papers sold. Socialism is making great headway in Newtown and we intend that it shall make greater headway. I believe a big class conscious vote will be cast in this electorate. We intend to leave no stone unturned in spreading this grand and glorious doctrine, the message of the ages. A very large meeting was held on Saturday night. Comrade Jackson in the chair, Comrades Nelson, Rutherford and Jones were the speakers and received a good hearing from a very large audience. Last night's meeting was a bumper. Papers sold out.

W. J. PAGE, Sec.

PERTH, W.A.

On Friday evening, 1st November, we held our usual outdoor meeting on the railway reserve, followed on Sunday evening by a meeting in Murray-street, the chairman of which was Comrade Sorren, and addressed by Comrades Mrs. Westbrook and Miller. The latter dealt with his subject in a manner that electrified the audience gathered around us. His condemnation of the action of the Dublin police, in their cowardly attack on men, women and children during the tramway strike, was listened to with keen interest. He instanced the late South African Government in its unwarrantable attack upon the workers, and pointed out the great international unrest amongst the workers of the world, and the reason for this condition of things in the industrial arena of labour. Mrs. Westbrook spoke excellently, and dealt mainly with the "heroic" women of many lands, in their endeavour to sow the seeds of love and truth, liberty and fraternity within the minds of their sister wage-slaves. Conscription came in for scathing criticism, and she spoke feelingly and only as a mother can on this terrible indictment of the Labour (?) Party.

C. PARKINSON, Hon. Sec.

BALMAIN.

Balmain electors are being awakened out of their political lethargy by the candidature of Comrade Brice, whose addresses are opening the eyes of the workers here. The laborites are becoming more and more alarmed as the fight progresses.

Freedom of Speech.

The following telegram from Brisbane arrived on Monday:

"Alf. Rees spoke on Sunday and was arrested. On Monday Magistrate Moore muddled the case, which was adjourned until Wednesday.—Bogga Brown.

THE LIBLAB POLITICIAN.

When Liblars rove the busy street,
The Judas type's not hard to meet;
They shake your hand and wish you health,
The traitors to the Commonwealth.

They preach a gospel false and fine,
And with them you are asked to dine;
Their serpent tongue doth yet prevail,
Where honest speech and truth do fail.

They promise health and wealth and mirth,
And, if returned, a heaven on earth,
But when they're in and all is well,
Their silly dupes can go to hell.

SUB SCRIBER.

Birth.—The birth of a strong boy, announced with joy to all comrades and friends.
Mrs. and M. SCHAEFFER.

Election Rallies.

Election Rallies will be held as follows:
Nov. 19, Balmmain, Roche, Riley, Brice.
" 20, Leichhardt, Jones, Rutherford, Kilburn.
" 21, Newtown, Roche, Kilburn, Jones.
" 27, King, Riley, Brice, Roche.
" 28, Darling Harbour, Jones, Kilburn, Riley.

Local Committee to arrange meeting places.

PRESS AND MAINTENANCE FUND.

Already Acknowledged, £72 13s. 2d.
M. Sch. 2s. 6d., E. H. Fryer, Adelaide, 2s.
B.B. 2s. 6d., W. Layley, Vic., 15s.
Total, £73 15s. 2d.

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"International Socialist"

SOCIAL.

On Saturday, Nov. 22, the I. S. Liedertafel will hold a Social at the Redfern Town Hall, from 8 till 12 p.m. Admission 1s.
The Proceeds of this Social will be devoted to reducing the indebtedness of the Australasian Socialist Party, and all Party members are asked to assist in making it a success.

Any Botany, Waterloo, or Alexandria tram will land you there. Don't fail to attend and enjoy Good Music, Good Singing, and Good Dancing.

International Socialist Club, 274 Pitt Street, Sydney.

Open daily for Members and Visitors from other parts, from 11 a.m. till 11 p.m.

Membership Fee: 5s. per Quarter.

Best Socialist Library in the State.

Debating Class meets on Tuesdays, at 8 p.m.
Members of the A.S.P. and S.I.P. are cordially invited to attend.

The Monthly General Meeting will be held on Sunday Nov. 16, at 11 a.m.
O. BLANC, Secretary.

LITERATURE DEPARTMENT.

Woman and the Social Problem (May W. Simons) 1d
The Growth of Socialism (Debs) 1d
From Revolution to Revolution (Herron) 1d
Revolutionary Unionism (Debs) 1d
Wage, Labor and Capital (Marx) 1d
The Man Under the Machine (Simons) 1d
The Mission of the Working Class (Vail) 1d
Prison Labor, (Debs) 1d
Parable of the Water Tank (Bellamy) 1d
Why I Am a Socialist (Herron) 1d
What Life Means to Me (London) 1d
Science and Socialism (La Monte) 1d
Unity and Victory (Debs) 1d
Where We Stand (Spargo) 1d
Why a Workingman Should Be a Socialist (Wilshire) 1d
Socialist Party and Working Class (Debs) 1d
You and Your Job (Sandburg) 1d
Liberty (Eugene V. Debs) 1d
Class Unionism (Debs) 1d
An Appeal to the Young (Kropotkin) 1d
The Issue (Eugene V. Debs) 1d
Industrial Unionism (Debs) 1d
Industrial Union Methods (Trautmann) 1d
Forces That Make for Socialism (John Spargo) 1d
Craft Unionism (Eugene V. Debs) 1d
The Scab (Jack London) 1d
Woman and Socialism (May Walden) 1d
Revolution (Jack London) 1d
Useful Work v. Useless Toil (Morris) 1d
The Tramp (Jack London) 1d
Marx on Cheapness (translated by La Monte) 1d
Danger Ahead 1d
Debs and Russell 1d
Postage 1d. each extra. 8d. per doz. post paid.

SPECIAL CLUBBING OFFER.

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We will forward this Magazine to any address for 4s. per year if at the same time of ordering a yearly subscription of 4s. for this paper is forwarded.

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